THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1830. NO. 68.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

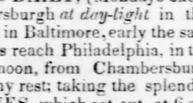
B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by REES R. JONES, at No. 33 Hand street, 40 hhds.

PRIME SEGAR

LEAF TOBACCO.

April 5, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	pr. ton.
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115

NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d. & 12d. nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d. 16d. 9d. & 8d. nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

WATER POWER ON THE MIAMI CANAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, (*Carrollton.*) The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. FORRER, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.

Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

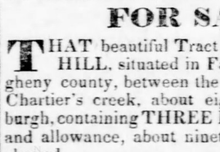
DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsbnrgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830—2mo.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG

WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned have received, in addition to their spring stock, by way of N. Orleans,
20 tons SPANISH WHITING,
1 ton of IVORY BLACK,
5 tons FUSTIC,
34 bbls. VENETIAN RED,
30 casks EPSOM SALTS,
16 bbls. ALUM,
74 carboys OIL OF VITRIOL.

With a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 27.—w4t.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron: Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7, 1830—tf.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—An Election for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh," will be held at the Toll-House of said Bridge, on Monday, the 7th June, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

May 7, 1830—3*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1830. The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Cashier.

May 7, 1830—3t.

A CARD.—Mr. Bond very respectfully informs those who have already handed in their names for his next quarter dancing school, that he will commence on Thursday next, at three o'clock, P. M. for ladies and young masters, and from seven to half past nine, for gentlemen. Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Terms as usual. The delightful situation of his room renders it very pleasant and healthful for a summer school; and the summer being the most desirable season in the cities, for young scholars in particular, he flatters himself that it may prosper in Pittsburgh, as well as in any other city in the Union, there being no want of pride in refinement of manners and gentle deportment. May 7, 1830.—3t.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

KENT'S COMMENTARIES. Volume 4, for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

May 11.—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11470	5		57,375
13395 prizes			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Managers' Office, May 11, 1830.

FILE MAKING,

IN PENN STREET, OPPOSITE HERRON'S SAW MILL.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are manufacturing FILES of every description, from the steel, which they warrant to be as good as the imported files, and will sell them, wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices. We believe it will be the interest of the mechanic making use of files, and the merchant making sale of them, to give us a call.

N. B.—Old files cut over again, by which process there is a considerable saving to the mechanic. HOIL & THORNHILL.

May 4, 1830.—4t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—

A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing 255 acres, and allowance.

And also sundry lots in the Town of Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, particularly, the lots No. 53, 125, 127, and 130, on Dewberry street and Broadway.

Terms, and other information relative to the lands, late of the said John Lukens, deceased, and in which he was interested, will be made known, and offers to purchase the same received, until the first day of December next, by

Mrs. Tacy Lenox, at the north west corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, Philadelphia.

March 30, 1830.

In addition to the above mentioned lands and farms, belonging solely to the estate of the said John Lukens, deceased, will be offered for sale, one half of a tract of land, situate on Trough Creek, on the Rayston Branch of the Juniata, containing 133 acres, held by the testator in common with the late Capt. John Little.

And also the right and interest of the late John Lukens, in divers tracts of land, which James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has kindly undertaken the charge of. April 27, 1830.—w2m

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber, for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

May 11.—tf.

Poetry.

From the New York Minerva.

A NARR. IN LAW.

HILL *vs.* HORTON.

Peter Hill puts in his place,
The pettifogging Peter Paschal,
In a plea of trespass on the case,
'Gainst Jacob Horton—a vile rascal.—

County of Quarrels, double *s*, }
Let justice all our wrongs redress. }

Hill the plaintiff in this suit
Complains of Horton, d——n the brute!—
Who now is held in custody,
And trespass is the Plaintiff's plea—
For that whereas the said defendant,
O'er whom the scourge of law is pendent,
Did on the thirtieth day of May,
A certain instrument convey,
(In other words, a note of writing
Of said defendant's own enditing;)
By which he promised to deliver
Twelve bantum hens, oh, the deceiver!
Also a young and likely horse,
Fit for the carriage or the course----
And the said Horton, brute aforesaid,
Alas! has neither hens nor horse paid.
And now the plaintiff, sad and sighing,
Comes loudly upon justice crying,
Unto his country's jury squalling,
And for his hens and pony bawling,
But the aforesaid vile defendant,
Won't give them up, and there's the end on't.

The plaintiff doth for pledges show }
Messrs. John Doe and Richard Roe. }

DEMURRER.

Horton, defendant in the case,
Puts into his proper place,
As his attorney at the suit
Of Peter Hill, the learned John Bute.

Jacob Horton comes in court,
And doth defend th' aforesaid tort,
When and where the court shall say,
And says that he ought not to pay
Said Hill one farthing; for said narr.
And all the matters contained there,
Will not in law sufficient be,
To hold said Horton in custody,
For they're not stated legally:
Nor is said Horton bound in law
To answer facts thus stated:
(All this said Bute instantly saw,
For know----he is not addle-pated)
And the said Horton's ready here
To verify and make it clear
That the narr. of the aforesaid Peter
Is bad in *substance* and in feature;
Wherefore said Horton now doth pray,
That he may go thereof *sans* day.

And the said Horton to be thorough,
Sets down these causes of demurrer,
As by the statute he's commanded,
And to be honest, just and candid,
First----in every narr, in every case,
You must alege a *year* and *place*,
But Hill's said narr. containeth neither,
And therefore is not worth a feather.
Again----that you prevent confusion,
Your narr must have a good *conclusion*,
And if 'tis damages you claim,
The wish'd amount you there must name.
The narr. aforesaid hath this flaw,
And therefore it is void in law;
Besides the aforesaid narr's deficient,
Informal, vague, and insufficient.

JOHN BUTE,
Attorney, &c. of Counsel for Defendant.

Miscellany.

DR. JOHNSON'S PUDDING.

Last summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same ground described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions; and perceiving a storm threaten, I made the best of my way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down, and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him, as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent, and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:—

"Sir," said the landlord, "this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relation of mine; and these hard-bottomed chairs (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled by the great tourists, Doctor Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the lion and jackal. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being much pleased with the look of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice pudding. 'Now,' says he, 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning slowly advancing on a pony.

"'My dear Sir,' said Boswell, out of breath with joy, 'good news! I have just bespoke, at a comfortable and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready, and I flatter myself we shall make an excellent meal.'—Johnson looked pleased—'And I hope,' said he, 'you have bespoke a pudding.' 'Sir, you will have your favorite pudding,' replied the other.

"Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat.—Johnson feeling his coat rather damp, from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from *one hand*, the *other hand* was never idle, and the doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed, 'My dear doctor, here comes the mutton,—what a picture! done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown.' The Doctor tittered. After a short grace Boswell said—

"'I suppose I am to carve, as usual; what part shall I help you to?' The Doctor replied—

"'My dear Bozzy I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat today.

"'O dear! this is a great disappointment,' said Bozzy.

"'Say no more; I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding.'

Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gravy runs; what fine favored fat; so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton.'

"The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The doctor looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly *finished all the pudding!* The table was cleared, and Boswell said:

"'Doctor, while I was eating the mutton, you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?'

"'The doctor then literally told him all that had taken place at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned pale as a parsnip, and, sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relieved, on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried; the doctor laughed.

"'You little, filthy, snivelling hound,' said Boswell, "when you *basted the meat*, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning"

"'I couldn't, sir,' said the boy.

"'No! why couldn't you?' said Boswell.

"'Because my mammy took it from me to boil the pudding in!'

"'The doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, looking any way but the *right way*. At last, with mouth wide open, (none of the smallest,) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out, with the lungs of a Stentor—

"'Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe.' And so sir," said mine host, "you have the positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant.—*Angelo's Reminiscences.*

From the New York American.

The following beautiful sketch is extracted from an able article in a late number of the North American Review, which is believed to be from a pen that has given one of its most delightful and valuable volumes to American literature. We can hardly be mistaken in attributing the happy description to the popular author of "A Year in Spain."

A SHIP.

We know of no work of art, no production of human genius and human power, that in any manner rivals, or may even be named in comparison with, the sailing ship. Nor can we, in all the various modes of existence, resulting from modern civilization, find any social position, so strange, so unnatural, and yet so full of interest, as that which is offered by a ship of war. How singular the sensations of him who gazes for the first time on this artificial wonder! His awe at the immense proportions of the huge machine mingle with astonishment at the celerity with which it traverses the water by the aid of its wide-spread and snowy wings,—at the ready obedience, with which, at the will of a pigmy like himself, it changes its course, advances towards the wind, retreats before it, or, entering the port, suddenly becomes still and stationary as the surrounding hills, while the clouds of canvass, which an instant before whitened the heavens, disappear, as if by magic, from his view. As he approaches, the awe excited by its growing size and formidable defences, keeps pace with the pleasure which he feels in finding these qualities blended with so much of symmetry and beauty.—The smooth side, broken only at regular intervals by the protruding cannon, the graceful curves of bow and stern, and the nice proportions of the tapering spars, as they rise in exact and Corinthian harmony, each sustained by its system of stays and rigging, in turn attract and gratify his eye. And when at length he stands upon the deck, perplexed and amazed at the strange sights and sounds that surround him, his ears pierced with the shrill whistle of the boatswains, or grated with their rough bellow, rising above the din of the multitude, in voices which he can scarce recognise for those of his fellow men; when suddenly he beholds this scene of more than Babel confusion pass at the command of an individual, first into a death-like silence, and then into a movement as concerted as of a single body yielding to its inward will; and finally turns to survey and scrutinize the various arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of so many inhabitants, for destruction, and for defence—no spectacle can have equal power to overwhelm him with wonder and admiration.

There is, indeed, much that is curious in a man of war. Each ship offers in itself a perfect community, self-existent, entirely unlike any thing to be met with on shore. In fact, the land does not more differ from the water, than life ashore does from life afloat. One of the very first things which strike landsmen when they enter a man of war, is the entire restraint, nay, absolute surrender of volition in all except one of those embarked; the stern superiority of him who orders, and the mechanical and unqualified submission of those who obey. A ship, indeed, with its captain, officers, and seamen, forms no imperfect miniature of a monarchy, with its king, nobles, and third estate. If there be any difference, it is that the gradations are more decided, the despotism more complete. This state of things results less from the subordination necessary and common to all military establishments, than from the peculiar difficulties and dangers attending naval life, which do not allow each man to remain, even in immaterial things, master of his actions, but, inasmuch as the fate of all depends upon the conduct of each, requires a harmony of action only to be obtained by the most complete subordination to a single will.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

A RELIC OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

This letter bears date only 10 years after the great discovery of the Admiral. It is wanting, as may be seen, in his proper signature, in place of which is given a long string of titles growing out of that event, and purely in character with the swelling and sounding habit of the nation for which he had done so much, and a citizen of which he had become.

One of the periodicals of Marseilles has just published a curious document lately found among the archives of the Bank of St. George, in Genoa. It is the entire of a Letter from Christopher Columbus, to that establishment, viz:

To the Most Noble Gentlemen of the magnificent Bank of St. George, in Genoa.

Most noble gentlemen,----However my body may be on the go, or travelling, my heart is always near unto you. Our Savior has done me the greatest favor which has ever been done to any man, since the time of David. The results of my undertaking are brilliant, and would be much greater were it not that the Government dissimulates, for prudential reasons. I am about to make another voyage to the Indies, in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, with an intention of returning once more; but since I am mortal, I leave orders with Don Diego, my son, that he remit to you annually, the tenth part of my revenues, in payment of the imposts upon the wheat, wine, and other objects of comestibles. If this tenth is worthy of consideration, you will receive it; if not, you will give me the credit of having a good will. I recommend my son to you very particularly.

Mr. Nicholas Oderigo knows more about my discovery than I do myself. I have sent him a copy of the maps, that they may be preserved with the greatest care. I am very desirous that you should see them. Their Majesties, the King and Queen, are daily heaping their honors upon me. I pray that the Most Holy Trinity may preserve you and prosper your magnificent establishment.

SEVILLE, April 2, 1502.

The Great Admiral of the Ocean---Sea Viceroy and Governor of the Islands and Terra Firma of Asia and of the Indias, my sovereigns the King and Queen, and Captain General of the Marine and his Council.

"S. S. A. S. X. M. Y."*

*Those initials signify Supplex Servus Altissimi, Salvatoris Xristi, Mariæ, Josephi.

The London Mechanics' Magazine for February contains an accurate drawing and description of a Fire Engine, recently brought into use by Mr. Braithwaite, which must be of great utility in England, and will, in all probability, be speedily introduced into our country. The Fire Engine is worked on the same principles as the *Novelty Rail Road Car*, and was made by Mr. Erickson, who, being a foreigner, finds it necessary in England to cover his meritorious claims as a machinist, under the name of his partner, Mr. Braithwaite. The Engine was brought into full and effective operation at the burning of the Argyle Rooms, London, and incessantly worked for nearly five hours; discharging from thirty to forty tons of water per hour. It threw over a pole ninety feet high, erected for the purpose of experiment. The expenditure of fuel was only about three bushels of coal during five hours; and the help of two men sufficed to keep the steam up, and superintend the working of the Engine. The total weight with the complement of fuel and water is incredibly small, not more than forty-five hundred weight.

SABBATHAISM.

From Milman's History of the Jews, just published in New York, we have taken the following account of one of the false Messiahs, who have from time to time risen up, to keep alive the hopes of their nation. We venture to remark, that no one who commences the account will be satisfied till the whole is read. Sabbathaism still exists as a sect of Judaism; though probably, among most of its believers, rather supported by that corporate spirit which holds the followers of a political or religious faction together, than by any distinct and definite article of belief.

In 1666 the whole Jewish world, co-extensive almost with the globe itself, was raised to the highest degree of excitement by the intelligence of the appearance and rapid progress of a youth who had appeared in Smyrna, and assumed the name and authority of the Messiah. Sabbathai Sevi was the younger son of Mordecai Sevi who first followed the mean trade of a poulterer in Smyrna, afterwards became broker to some English merchants. He was born in A. D. 1625.—Sabbathai was sent to school, where he made such rapid progress in the Cabala, that in his 18th year he was appointed a Hakim or Rabbi; he even then had many followers among the youth, and indeed among the elders, of the place, with whom he practised rigid fasts, and bathed perpetually in the sea. At twenty years old, he married a woman of great beauty and rank among his people, but declined all conjugal connexion with her.—The father cited him for this neglect of his duty; he was forced to give a bill of divorce. A second time he married, and a second time on the same plea, the marriage was dissolved. Sabbathai announced that 'the voice from heaven' assured him that neither of these were the meet and appointed partners of his life. His partisans asserted that he was actuated by a holy desire of triumphing over human passion; his enemies gave a different turn to the affair—still his fame increased. He sometimes fasted from Sabbath to Sabbath, and bathed till his life was endangered: yet his beauty, which was exquisite, seemed daily to increase.—His whole body was said to breathe a delicious odor, which the physicians of the family, suspecting to be perfume, declared on examination, to be a natural exhalation from the skin. He now began to preach and announce himself openly the Son of David; and had the boldness to utter, in proof of his divine mission, the Ineffable Name Jehovah. The offended Rabbins, horror-struck at this double crime, declared him worthy of death, and denounced him before the Turkish Tribunal. Sabbathai took refuge in Thessalonica. There the Rabbins again rose against him. He fled to Egypt, thence to Jerusalem. As he passed by Gaza, he made an important proselyte, named Nathan Benjamin, who, admitted trembling to his presence, declared by the great Almighty and dreadful God, that he had seen the Lord in his cherub-borne chariot, as Ezekiel of old, with the ten Sephiroth, murmuring around him like the waves of the sea; a voice came forth, 'Your Redeemer is come: his name is Sabbathai Sevi; *he shall go forth as a mighty one, inflamed with wrath as a warrior; he shall cry, he shall roar, he shall prevail against his enemies;*" (Isaiah xiii. 13.) In Jerusalem Sabbathai preached and proclaimed himself the Messiah with such success, that the Rabbins trembled before him; and the Elias of the new sect, Nathan of Gaza, had the audacity to issue an address to the brethren of Israel, in which he declared, that before long the Messiah would reveal himself, and seize the crown from the head of the Sultan, who would follow him like a slave. After residing thirteen years in Jerusalem, Sabbathai made a second expedition to Egypt, where he married again, by the account of his enemies, a woman of light character—by that of his partisans, a maiden designated as his bride by the most surprising miracles. She was the daughter of a Polish Jew, made captive by some marauding Muscovites.—At eighteen years of age she was suddenly seized from her bed by the ghost of her dead father, set down in a burying place of the Jews, where she was found—told her story, and declared that she was the appointed bride of the Messiah. She was sent to her brother in Amsterdam; thence to Egypt.

After passing three years more in Jerusalem, Sabbathai went openly into the Synagogue, and proclaimed himself the Messiah. A violent commotion took place; the Rabbins launched their interdict against him; he fled to his native place, Smyrna. There the band pursued him; but the people received him with rapture. One Anakia, a Jew of high rank, denounced him on the Exchange as an impostor. The unbeliever returned to his home, fell from his chair and died. This singular accident was at once recognised as from the hand of God. The Rabbins feared to pursue their interdict. Sabbathai assumed a royal pomp; a banner was borne before him with the words 'The right hand of the Lord is uplifted.' He divided among his partisans the kingdoms of the earth; he named his two brothers Kings of Judah and Israel:—he himself took the title of King of the Kings of the earth. One man, of high rank, nearly lost his life for opposing the delusion. The head of the Rabbins was degraded; the vice president openly espoused the party. The fame of Sabbathai spread through the world. In Poland, in Germany, in Hamburgh, and Amsterdam, the course of business was interrupted on the Exchange, by the gravest Jews breaking off to discuss this wonderful transaction. From Amsterdam inquiries were sent to their commercial agents in the Levant; they received the brief and emphatic answer, 'Tis he, and no other.' In the mean time rich presents were poured into the court of Sabbathai, and embassies were sent from the different communities of the Jews—some of these were detained three or four weeks before they could obtain an audience. His picture was surmounted by a crown of gold; the twenty-first Psalm was sung before him, and a public prayer offered in the synagogue, in which he was acknowledged as the Messiah. In all parts, as if to accomplish the memorable words of Joel, prophets and prophetesses appeared—men and women, youths and maidens, in Samaria, Adrianople, Thessalonica, Constantinople, and in other places, fell to the earth, or went about raving in prophetic raptures, exclaiming, it was said, in Hebrew, of which before they knew not a word, 'Sabbathai Sevi is the true Messiah of the race of David; to him the crown and kingdom are given.' Even the daughters of his bitterest opponent, R. Pechina, were seized, as Sabbathai had predicted, with the same frenzy, and burst out in rapturous acknowledgement of the Messiah in the Hebrew language, which they had never learned. One wealthy Israelite, of Constantinople, more cautious than the rest, apprehending that this frenzy would bring some dreadful persecution against the Jews, went to the Grand Vizier, and requested a certificate, that he had never been a believer in the Messiah. This reaching the ears of the partisans of Sabbathai, they accused their crafty opponent of treasonable designs against the Turks, brought forward false witnesses, and the over cautious unbeliever was sentenced to the galleys.

Among the Persian Jews the excitement was so great, that the husbandmen refused to labor in the fields. The governor, a man, it would seem, of unusual mildness, remonstrated with them for thus abandoning their work, instead of endeavoring to pay their tribute.—'Sir,' they answered with one voice, 'we shall pay no more tribute; our deliverer is come.' The governor bound them in an obligation, to which they readily acceded, to pay 200 tomans, if the Messiah did not appear within three months. But Sabbathai had now advanced too far to recede—his partisans were clamorous for his passing over to Constantinople, to confront the Grand Seignior. He arrived, escorted by vast numbers of his friends, and was received with the loudest acclamations by the Jews of Constantinople. The Sultan was absent; he demanded an audience of the Grand Vizier.—The Vizier delayed till he had received instructions from his master. The Sultan sent orders that Sabbathai should be seized, and kept in safe custody. The Grand Vizier despatched an Aga and some Janissaries to the dwelling of Sabbathai, but the superstitious Aga was so overawed by Sabbathai, 'bright,' he said, 'as an angel,' that he returned trembling and confounded to his master. Another Aga was sent, and he returned in the same manner. Sabbathai, however, surrendered himself of his own accord: he was committed to the castle of Sestos, a sort of honorable prison, where his partisans had free access to him. From thence he issued a manifesto, suspending the fast religiously kept on the 9th of August, on account of the destruction of Jerusalem, and ordered the day to be celebrated with the utmost festivity, as the birth day of the Messiah Sabbathai Sevi. In Sestos he admitted a deputation from Poland into his presence, whom he astonished with his profound and ready application to the Cabala. But there was in Constantinople one stubborn unbeliever, named Nehemiah, who for three days resisted all the arguments of the Messiah, and at the end openly declared him an impostor.

The partisans of Sabbathai rose in the utmost fury; and when Sabbathai threatened his opponent with death, rushed forward to put his mandate in execution. The Rabbi burst out of the chamber and fled, pursued by the adherents of Sabbathai—escape was hopeless, when he suddenly seized a turban from the head of a Turk, placed it on his own head, and cried aloud, I am a Moslem---the Turks instantly took him under their protection, and he was sent to Adrianople to the Sultan, who summoned Sabbathai to his presence. He was ignorant of the Turkish, and a Jewish renegade was appointed interpreter. But the man before whom the awe-struck Agas had trembled, now before the majesty of Sultan in his turn, totally lost his presence of mind: when the Sultan demanded whether he was the Messiah, he stood in trembling silence, and made no answer. He had some reasons for his apprehensions, for the Sultan made him the following truly Turkish proposal: "That he should shoot three poisoned arrows at the Messiah; if he proved invulnerable, he would himself own his title. If he refused to submit to this ordeal, he had his choice to be put to death, or to embrace Mahomedanism." The interpreter urged him to accept the latter alternative. Sabbathai did not hesitate long; he seized a turban from a page, and uttered the irrevocable words, "I am a Mussulman." The Grand Signior instead of dismissing him with contempt, ordered him a pelisse of honor, named him Aga Mahomet Effendi, and gave him the title of Capidgi Pasha. Consternation, at this strange intelligence, spread through the followers of Sabbathai; prophets and prophetesses were silent; but Sabbathai was daunted only by the death denouncing countenance of the Sultan. He issued an address to his brethren in Israel. 'I, Mahomet Capidgi Basha, make it known unto you that God hath changed me from an Israelite to an Ishmaelite. He spake, and it was done: he ordered, and it was fulfilled. Given in the ninth day of my renewal, according to his holy will.' He most ingeniously extracted prophetic intimations of his change, both from tradition and scripture. In the books called Pirke Elieser, it was written, "that the Messiah must remain some time among the unbelievers.' From the scripture the example of Moses was alleged, who 'dwelt among the Ethiopians;' and the text of Isaiah, 'he was numbered among the transgressors.' For some time he maintained his double character with great success, honored by the Moslemites as a true believer, and by the Jews as their Messiah.

Many of the latter followed his example, and embraced Islamism. St. Croix had frequently heard him preach in the synagogue, and with so much success, that scarcely a day passed but Jews seized the turbans from the heads of the Turks and declared themselves Mussulmen. His Polish wife died; he again married the daughter of a learned man, who was excommunicated, on account of the unlawful connexion, by the Rabbins. She also embraced Islamism. At length the Rabbins, dreading the total extinction of Judaism, succeeded in gaining the ear of the Sultan. The Messiah was seized, and confined in a castle near Belgrade, where he died of a cholic in the year 1576, in the 51st year of his age. It might have been expected that his sect, if it survived his apostacy, at least would have expired with his death; but there is no calculating the obstinacy of human credulity; his followers gave out that he was transported to heaven, like Enoch and Elijah: and notwitstanding the constant and active opposition of the Jewish priesthood, the sect spread in all directions. His forerunner, Nathan of Gaza, had abandoned his cause on his embracing Islamism, and prophesied against him in Italy and Corfu. But it is the most extraordinary fact of all, that Nehemiah, his most vehement opponent, recanted his enforced Islamism, and after all embraced Sabbathaism. A prophet of Smyrna proclaimed that the Messiah would reappear in 111½ years. But the doctrine of Michael Cardosso, which spread rapidly from Fez to Tripoli, and even to Egypt, was the most extravagant---the son of David, he said, would not appear till all Israel were either holy or wicked----as the latter was far the easier process, he recommended all true Israelites to accelerate the coming of the Messiah, by apostatising to Mahometanism----numbers with pious zeal complied with his advice.

Metallic Ligatures applied to Arteries.—M. Lerut has lately been led to ascertain the value of the suggestion thrown out some years ago by Dr. Physick, of employing leaden ligatures. The idea arose from considering that in numerous cases, bullets, buck shot and lead, would remain in contact with almost any tissue of the body, without producing irritation or unpleasant consequences, and that for an indefinite period.—M. Lerut laid bare the right carotid artery of a dog, and after separating it carefully from its accompanying nerve and vein, passed under it a leaden wire, which was then firmly tied. Both ends of the wire were cut off and the sharp point bent down. The wound was then drawn together by a few stitches and adhesive strips. The animal was let at liberty, and being examined after some days, the stitches were found ulcerated out, and the wound open; it had filled up from the bottom with granulations, but the edges were wide apart. With tight dressing, it healed entirely in about ten weeks. A few weeks after, the animal was killed and examined; a small cicatrix existed in the skin; the lead was found in the situation it had been placed by the side of the vein and nerve, perfectly encysted. The artery had been removed entirely for the space of half an inch.

Mankind at the Beginning of the Fifteenth Century.—"They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, and mathematics without instruments, geometry without scales, astronomy without demonstration.

"They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars—nay the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers.—They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers.—Learning had no printing presses, writing no paper, no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and a billet-doux might be the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on their trade without books, and correspondence without posts—their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark."*

It is the glory of the New England School system that its benefits, like the dews of heaven, descend alike on the rich and the poor; and like the dews of heaven, too, these benefits are very lightly esteemed.—*Salem Observer.*

From the U. S Gazette.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

There has been considerable agitation here on the subject of the removal of Miles King, late navy agent at Norfolk, as I stated in a former letter some months ago. Recently the excitement has been revived, in consequence, as I am told, of the developement of a fact which is somewhat irregular, and which, in this case, has given cause for suspicions of impure motives. A letter, as the rumor runs, has been written by the Fourth Auditor, (Amos Kendall,) to Mr. King, in which he offers to settle his accounts, and this, after every means had been used to impress the public mind with a belief that Mr. King was a defaulter, deserving of public reprobation, and well meriting his dismissal from office. Mr. King immediately prepared an answer; but before he sent it, he took counsel, perhaps with the senators of the state, (Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler;) they approving of the style and character of the reply, insisted on being the bearers of it, in order that they might be assured that it reached the hands of the auditor. There has been a strong feeling created in the bosoms of the senators from Virginia by this circumstance; and the election of Mr. King to the Virginia legislature, by a vote of about three to one over the administration candidate, shows what the people think of the fitness and integrity of the man who has been made the victim of proscription. The matter, however, does not appear to be put to rest. Mr. Carson has to-day offered a resolution in the house, which calls on the secretary of the navy "to lay before the house a statement of the sum due by Miles King, late navy agent at Norfolk, to the government, as reported by the fourth auditor, together with the copies of all vouchers presented by him since his removal, which have been rejected or suspended, with the reasons for such rejection or suspension; also, a statement of the manner in which he has kept his accounts, and made his quarterly and monthly returns, while in the service of the navy department, and what claims have been set up against the department, by others, growing out of his agency." In addition to this, the resolution calls for copies of all correspondence in his possession, whether with the office or any other individuals in relation to these vouchers. It is probable, therefore, that should this resolution be adopted, we shall hear something more, and something which will show that there has been good ground for the various rumors which have been circulated respecting this useful but ill used public officer.

Proposed Residence of the Indians.—The whole country west of Missouri and Arkansas, (including the forty miles severed from the latter) is already parcelled out to the different tribes that now occupy it.—The Cherokees and the Creeks are already murmuring on account of their restricted limits, and complain that the Government has assigned to both the same tract of country. The productions of the habitable parts of the country, under the careless culture of the Indians, will be found not more than sufficient to supply the wants of the present population. If the proposition respecting the formation of an Indian colony, contained in the report of the Secretary of the War, should be adopted by the Government, we will have, according to the Secretary's calculation, 75,000 at one litter, in addition to those already in the country. Will he tell us where he will put them, and how he will support them under the existing circumstances? I believe his plan rational and practicable, if the Texas country belonged to the Government; but otherwise, the restricted limits in which he would have to plant his colony, would render it a perfect Indian slaughter-house.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

Great Failure.—By the arrival of the barque Monmouth, at Boston, from Calcutta, intelligence has been received, that the extensive mercantile house of Palmer & Co. stopped payment on the 4th of January. There had been a meeting of creditors, and the property was made over to assignees for the benefit of the whole.—The failure is said to be for 2½ Crore of Rupees, equal to *twelve and a half millions of dollars.* Messrs. Cockerell, Trail & Co. of London, were creditors to the amount of £400,000 sterling.

We understand that letters received in this city, estimate the amount of the failure at *fifteen* millions of dollars. The sum of indebtedness to the London house is said to be *one million* of pounds sterling—*more* than is stated in the foregoing paragraph.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Affecting bereavement.—The death of the children of Mr. Denison, was attended by circumstances of the most distressing character. We learn that the parents were absent for the evening on a visit to a friend, having left the children in charge of an old and faithful servant, and a young girl that had been brought up in the family. The elder child was anxious to have a light in the bed room, but the prudence of the servant induced her to place a small lamp on the mantel piece of an adjoining and communicating room, The child continuing to complain that there was not light enough, a large lamp was substituted for the small one, and the servants went below, leaving the door between the rooms open. After the lapse of half or three quarters of an hour, the servants perceived there was a smoke in the house, and on ascending to the bed room, they found it filled with the smoke from the oil of the lamp, and the clothes of the bed in which the children had lain. The bed clothes had taken fire; the communicating door was found closed; one of the little children was dead, and the other in a dying state.

It is presumed that after the servants had retired; one of the children had contrived to reach the lamp and carry it to the sleeping room, and by putting it too near the bed, had set the bedding on fire. The anguish of the parents, and especially the mother, on so melancholy a bereavement, can be better imagined than described.—*National Gaz.*

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing is to young ladies, who by the customs of society are debarred from many other kinds of salubrious exercise, not only to be cultivated as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady; and states that besides its salutary operation in enabling her to sooth the cares of domestic life, and quiet sorrow by the united assistance of the sound and sentiment of a properly chosen song, it has a still more direct and important effect. "I here introduce a fact," remarks Dr. Rush, "which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contribute very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumptions, nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, for this constitutes the essential branch of their education. The music master of our academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion. He informed me he had known several instances of persons who were strongly disposed to consumption, who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing."—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 3¾†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	35 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. brs.	10d 6†
Coals, bush.	5 a 6¼†		8d 6¼†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6¾†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6¼†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2½ a 3†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8¾a9†
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	45a50§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2†
corn	33a37½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1¾†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	80 a 90	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2¼ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, J. t.	$115 a 120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$85†	new	21†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 33†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	3 50	a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do. do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering, do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1830.

☞ River five feet above low water mark.

The citizens of Pittsburgh consider that they have much reason to complain of the editors of newspapers in Baltimore, in relation to their announciations of the stage of water in the Ohio.—The papers of this city and Wheeling regularly announce the height of the water; the Baltimore papers as regularly copy the statements from the Wheeling papers, but entirely and perseveringly avoid noticing the Pittsburgh accounts. A western merchant in Baltimore, if he were to judge only from the papers printed there, might suppose that the Ohio was dry, or that it sprung from a subterranean channel just above Wheeling.

If it is convenient to publish the stage of water only at one place, surely, for the information of those interested, the *higher* point should be preferred, for this simple and obvious reason—while steam boats can come to and depart from Pittsburgh, they must at least pass by Wheeling.

We are induced to make these remarks, and we do it in haste, while the compositor is waiting on us, because a gentleman, direct from Baltimore, has just stated that he had paid twenty-five cents per hundred more for carriage to Wheeling, than was asked to this place, under the impression that steam boats could not come to Pittsburgh. How true his supposition was, may be known by looking at our Steam Boat List for the present week, which shows no less than fifteen arrivals and fourteen departures.

But as a farther evidence of the navigableness of the river, we will state that it is now just eighty days since navigation commenced, and in that time we have had 183 arrivals and 190 departures. It is true that Wheeling can exhibit a much longer list of arrivals and departures, because every boat which comes to this place from below, will add both an arrival and departure to the Wheeling list, if she should only land a deck passenger or a bacon ham at that place.

We cannot believe the suggestion of some of our citizens, that the commission merchants in Wheeling pay the editors of newspapers in Baltimore for publishing the account of the stage of water at Wheeling. We believe this preference of the *lower* point, in their account of the stage of water in the Ohio, arises from inadvertence, and we trust it will be corrected.

We will only add, for the information of those concerned, that the tonnage of steam boats of light draft, now exceeds the whole amount of tonnage engaged in the Pittsburgh trade three years ago.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT AND OF LAW.—We have been requested to mention, that an ordinance has been passed, by the proper authorities, prohibiting the firing of guns within the limits of the *borough of Allegheny*. What a change has occurred in the face of the beautiful valley in which this thriving town is now situated! In reflecting upon this subject, we are forcibly reminded of the following verses of our carrier's last New Year's Address:—

But still a shorter time has pass'd away,
Since on the Allegheny's western beach
The lurking Shawanee in ambush lay. [reach.
In hopes some white would cross within his

Thence to the lake no white had settled yet,
And Indian tribes still held their ancient station,
When the first carrier of the old GAZETTE
Took round that little humble publication.

Such, forty-four years ago, was the situation of the country north-west of the Allegheny river: and at a period long subsequent to *that*—within the recollection of men who have not yet reached the prime of life—game, of every species common to our country, was abundant within those very limits where the firing of guns is now prohibited.

Persons who are yet but young can recollect the period, when there was but one dwelling house within the limits which now contain extensive cotton factories, a rolling mill of prodigious power, nail factories, an extensive rope walk, brick yards without number, a steam saw mill, a great penitentiary, a great canal, a theological seminary, many beautiful residences, well improved gardens, and an active, industrious, and thriving population of two thousand souls.

But, readers, we are digressing: our object is to inform you, that the shore of the Allegheny opposite Pittsburgh is no longer a hunting ground, and that if you fire a gun there, you cannot now *gain* a bear, a deer, a wild turkey, or a pheasant, but may *lose*, in the shape of a fine, four silver dollars, with costs of suit.

Our readers will no doubt recollect the report made to Congress by Mr. Cambreleng, chairman of the committee of commerce in the House of Representatives of the U. States. This *forlorn hope* of the British agents in New York, is probably the production of the concentrated talent and ingenuity of the Anti-Tariff party in our country. The friends of free trade in New York were so highly delighted with this, that they were not satisfied with the publication of *six thousand copies* by order of Congress, but they have had it stereotyped, to enable them to fill the country with it at a cheap rate.

We have just read a very logical and spirited review of this report, written, we believe, by John P. Kennedy, Esq. of Baltimore, under the signature of *Mephistopheles*. Having derived much pleasure and information from this review, we are disposed to place much of it in our columns; but the want of room compels us to content ourselves with a few brief extracts. The review commences with the following brief notice of Mr. Cambreleng and his report:—

"The Report from the Committee on Commerce, in the House of Representatives, at the present session, is the last in a series of assaults which have been made upon the protective system of this country, and being prepared with great care and industry, and adopted by certain interests in the Union with an exulting acclamation, it may fairly claim to be considered the manifesto of, what is called, the free trade party. New York city has been thrown into convulsions of joy by the masterly and concentrated blow at the American system: it is the *coup de grace* given by young David to the Philistine, and the host are ready to sing the *Non Nobis*, on the occasion of the victory.

To us, who are at a distance from this fervor, who have nothing to fear from the contagion of opinion, and nothing of interest to inflame us on the question, we are left to make up our minds merely upon the merits, which, it will be admitted upon a perusal of the report, are but a feeble auxiliary to the cause of the good people of Gotham, compared with the *ardor prava civium jubentium*,—the authoritativeness of the Exchange, and the wisdom of Wall street. Indeed, from all that we can learn upon the subject, the author of the Report has already discredited the Scriptures, and gained more honor as a prophet in his own country than he is likely to acquire out of it.

Mr. Cambreleng professes to be a disciple of the school of Mr. Huskisson. He adopts his tone, borrows his thoughts, reasons on his premises, believes his facts, and concludes with his advice.—Whatever Mr. Huskisson conceives to be salutary in English policy, Mr. Cambreleng conceives, in the same terms, to be wholesome in Ameriea.—The Report is calculated to answer the purposes of the British Ministry, in many respects, better than Mr. Huskisson's speeches. In all the outward and visible signs of statesmanship, the two politicians are as much alike as Dromio of Syracuse, and Dromio of Ephesus:—but in the particular of principle and postulate, of abstract opinion and relative policy, there are scarcely to be found two individuals, separated by the sea, of more incongruous elements. Mr. Huskisson, with the address of a wily minister, has given a false lead, which Mr. Cambreleng follows, in no wise doubting;—and, from the state of the game, it is quite apparent that the American has walked into the trap which the Englishman has set for him."

The writer next proceeds to examine, very critically, those commercial regulations of Great Britain which Mr. Cambreleng calls the *free trade system*, and concludes this part of his subject with the following remarks:—

"Such are the lights which British doctrines and British practice affords us in our inquiry after the nature and attributes of free trade. Truly, the thing, when found, looks marvellously like our *protections:* and we wonder that the free trade gentlemen of America, who profess to follow Mr. Huskisson, should abandon their leader at the most striking point in his philosophy; that which, of all others, seem to be the tenderest object of his solicitude, *the prosperity of the manufactures*. Mr. Huskisson is a competent and authentic witness on the subject, and, we are free to say, that we are willing to stand by the award of his testimony.—We believe that a better illustration of that gentleman's doctrines could not be afforded, than in the policy inculcated by the manufacturing interests of the United States.

In this expose of the British system, it will be seen how minute is the resemblance between the measures of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Cambreleng; and how true is the assertion of the honorable chairman, that we have been adopting the prohibitory policy just at a time that our rival is "substituting free trade for restrictions."—We cannot but admire the fidelity with which the likeness is preserved between these giants of free trade on either side of the Atlantic.—Mr. Huskisson takes away a nugatory prohibition: Mr. Cambreleng follows suit, and is for taking off a necessary protection. Mr. Huskisson thinks that free trade consists in carrying *British* manufactures all over the world: Mr. Cambreleng thinks so too. Mr. Huskisson talks about opening their ports to the colonies: Mr. Cambreleng talks of opening ours to all nations. Mr. Huskisson would take off the duty from the raw material *in order to protect manufactures:* Mr. Cambreleng would do the same thing, *to encourage commerce*. Mr. Huskisson expatiates upon free trade, at the very instant that he is rivetting the fetters upon it: Mr. Cambreleng is tickled with the sound, and expatiates likewise. Mr. Huskisson throws away a counter: Mr. Cambreleng a guinea. Mr. Huskisson falls to contriving snares for credulous rivals: Mr. Cambreleng falls—asleep. They are as much alike as Monmouth and Macedon!

In noticing the jealousy with which Great Britain views every attempt of other nations to encourage manufactures, the reviewer makes the following very forcible and pertinent remarks:—

"It is remarkable, that she has never yet seen a nation devote her attention to manufactures, that she did not straightway resort to every expedient of diplomacy, persuasion or force, to induce her to an abandonment of the purpose—all, if we would trust to the sincerity of her professions, for the purpose of improving the happiness and comfort of her rivals. She has occasionally succeeded in the effort, and her victims have uniformly found out their errors in aggravated domestic calamity, and, sometimes, in the total overthrow of their best interests.*

She is now playing the same game with us.—The American tariff has waked up the slumbering serpent of Britain; a serpent that is never seen to move while the British protective systems are unthreatened from abroad, but which is never quiet when England's enemies are guilty of the heresy of following her example.

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* Of this, the Methuen treaty, concluded in 1703, with Portugal, is a most conspicuous example.—(Vide Pope's British Merchant, vol. iii. p. 76, and Wealth of Nations, book iv. c. 3.) That nation, with a prosperous and valuable system of manufactures, was persuaded into this treaty, of three short articles, by which she surrendered the right of restricting British manufactures. Her history is briefly told. A thriving nation was reduced to bankruptcy, and a state of dependence worse than colonial vassalage. Mr. Methuen was applauded, and the poor Portuguese laughed at. "Equo, ne credite Teucri."

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—The question has been asked, again and again, why we have not a *Hospital* in Pittsburgh—why we permit our western citizens, from a want of a proper Infirmary or Hospital, to be under the great inconvenience of going on to the eastern cities to have surgical operations performed? It would be useless for me to attempt to give a statement of the benefits to be derived from such institutions, as every citizen must be aware of them. Beside the advantages institutions for the sick promise to citizens generally, they are indeed the proper schools for medical men. It has been suggested that an institution of a similar nature would be brought into operation by some of our medical gentlemen in this city. If so, it will certainly be gratifying to see a measure brought about, promising so much usefulness to our citizens.

The Succession.—A strong indication appeared yesterday that the contest between Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren was approaching its crisis. Their respective champions, Lieutenant General Duff Green, Editor of the Telegraph, and Lieut. James W. Webb, Editor of the Courier, met at the Capitol, and seemed bent on mutual extermination. Such, however was not the result on either side. The only particulars of this combat which have reached us, are that the Courier was armed with a walking stick, and the Telegraph with a "percussion" lock pocket pistol; and that the Courier offered to throw away the stick, if the Telegraph would throw away the pistol; an overture which the Telegraph, though saturated with valor, had nevertheless discretion enough to decline. —*Nat. Jour. May 7.*

Great trotting match against time.—A mare was on Thursday trotted over the Canton course near this city, *sixteen miles* in the short space of *fifty-six minutes and forty-one seconds*. The bet was as originally made, we learn, (five hundred dollars a side) that the mare could not trot fifteen miles in an hour. Several hundred dollars were afterwards bet, and a mile added to the distance, making the whole distance sixteen miles. The match was run in 3 minutes and 19 seconds less than the hour, and the last mile was done in one second less than the first. After the 8th mile had been performed, the mare was halted, watered and the rider changed.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

CONGRESS.

May 5.—In the Senate, the bill introduced on leave by Mr. Webster, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, was read the second time. Mr. Webster supported this bill with various arguments in its favor, and when he had concluded, after two unsuccessful motions for reference to the Committees of Finance and Judiciary, by Messrs. Woodbury and King, the bill was, on motion of Mr. King, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next. The bill to graduate the price of public lands was taken up, on motion of Mr. Benton, and, after undergoing various amendments, in which the donation clause and the reductions in price below 75 cents per acre to actual settlers, were stricken out, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas 24, nays 22. The bill, as it stands now, has reduced the price to one dollar an acre to the general purchaser, and 75 cents per acre to the actual settler. Messrs. Hayne, Benton, Woodbury, King M'Lean, M'Kinley, Bell, and Clayton, took part in the discussion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported, from the Committee on the Library, a joint resolution respecting the distribution of the copies of the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, purchased by Congress. It was read, and appropriately disposed of. A report on the subject of the expenditures in the Navy Department was made by Mr. A. H. Shepperd, and laid upon the table; and the bill introduced by Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the settlement of the accounts of various public functionaries, was passed. The further consideration of the bill fixing the compensation of Foreign Ministers, reported by the same gentleman, was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Cambreleng's bill, in amendment of the Navigation Laws, was discussed until the close of the hour; Mr. Wayne renewing his remarks upon that subject. The bill to regulate certain impost duties was then taken up in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair; and Mr. Crawford concluded his argument in support of it. Mr. Barnwell followed in opposition to it, and was succeeded by Mr. Gorham, in its favor, until the rising of the committee. Mr. Buchanan subsequently submitted to the House a bill in lieu of that of Mr. Mallary, which was ordered to be printed; after which the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

May 6.—In the Senate, after the reception of various reports from Standing Committees on subjects which had been referred to them, Mr. Dickerson, from the committee to which had been referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the disposal of the surplus revenue of the nation after the payment of the national debt, reported a bill for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, which was read and ordered to a second reading. The bill for the building of light-houses and beacons, erection of piers, placing buoys, and improvement of certain harbors, was taken up, on motion of Mr Woodbury, and having been amended, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. Several bills from the House were read the second time and referred; and several were ordered to a third reading. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Gilmore, that after to-morrow, the hour of assembling be ten o'clock. Mr. White, of New York, offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a variety of information of great interest with respect to navigation laws was, discussed until the close of the hour, Mr. Wayne resuming his argument, and Mr. Scott offering an amendment. The bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, was, after some debate, laid upon the table; and the other bills on the subject of the district, viz: those respecting the bridge across the Potomac, the Orphans' Court, and the amendment of the charter of Georgetown, were discussed, and finally ordered for engrossment. The bill for the incorporation of the Alexandria Canal Company, was considered and disposed of in a similar manner, previous to the adjournment of the House, which took place at 5 o'clock.

May 7.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line, which was ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were passed, together with the bill to vest in the State of Indiana certain lands within the canal grant, the act to alter the time of holding the sessions of the legislative council of Florida, and the bill "to graduate the price of public lands;" the latter, after an unsuccessful motion to amend, by Mr. Foot, was passed by a vote of 24 to 22.

After the expenditure of the morning hour in the discussion of the bill to amend the Navigation Laws, which was again occupied by Mr. Wayne, who concluded with the hour, Mr. Strong having then obtained the floor, some resolutions were acted on in the House of Representatives. A resolution offered on the 3d inst. by Mr. Carson, calling for information on the subject of the accounts of Miles King, of Norfolk, having been taken up, Mr. Whittlesey moved an amendment, enlarging the sphere of the inquiry, and connecting with it an inquiry, on the subject of Purser Timberlake's accounts; but the hour having expired, no discussion took place, a motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table being negatived by a vote of 149 to 8. The bill for the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries was postponed till Monday. The House then suspended the rule which appropriates Friday and Saturday of each week to the consideration of private bills, and resumed, as in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the discussion on the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. The debate was continued by Mr. Young of Connecticut, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Everett, when the committee rose without taking any question.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

A late number of this paper contained an article of some length, under this head,—since writing which we have been furnished with certain facts, that, we suppose, will rather make not a few of the opponents of that valuable branch of the national industry "feel a little red," unless they have lost the power of *blushing*, because of frequent detections in error.

On the 15th Dec. 1829, the following were the stated, "or regular, selling prices, *per lb.* at *Manchester*," of throstle (cotton,) yarn, for the use of power looms,—given in the first column; the second shows the value as compared with our currency,—and the third column the selling price of such yarn in the United States—of as good a quality as Manchester ever furnished.

British prices.	*Average.*	*American yarn.*
No. 14, 11 *a* 11½*d.*	21	17 to 18
No. 16 *a* 24, 11½ *a* 12*d.*	22 nearly	20 to 21
No. 26 *a* 34, 14 *a* 14½*d.*	27 nearly	25 to 26

The latter amount allowed for the American yarn has special reference to the small improvement that has been *lately* made in the price; but still it appears that our yarn has an average value of about 6 per cent. *less* than the British. To this we must *add* nine per cent. for the exchange, or difference in the value of the money-standards of the two countries; and so the British yarn costs at Manchester 15 per cent. *more* than in the United States,—including the late advance! We rate the pound sterling at 444 cents, measured by silver, at our stamps of value upon it; but the British rate the pound sterling as equal to 484 cents, nearly, as measured by gold.

These facts show that, for reasons which might be easily assigned,—we are *ahead* of the British in more cheaply manufacturing cotton yarn—and the exulting truth is, *that American consumers of the coarser kinds of cotton goods, are supplied at considerably less prices than British consumers of like commodities*. There is no getting over this. All the "philosophers" in the world cannot find a "resting place" from whence to overthrow the fact.—But they will grumble and grumble on. Well—let 'em grumble. We should like to know, however, "how the many are taxed for the benefit of the few," where the few supply the many with articles at a lower rate than any other country can furnish them, and have also assisted to cause a reduction of 50 or 60 per cent. in the former price of such things? Here is a question in logic—let him chop it who will. *We are content with the result.* —*Niles' Register.*

Sloop of War Vincennes.—The arrival of the sloop of War Vincennes, Captain Finch, at the Sandwich Islands, has already been announced; but the following particulars, for which we are indebted to a friend, may be interesting.

The Vincennes carried a number of presents from the government of the United States to that of the Sandwich Islands, consisting of a pair of globes, a set of maps, silver urns, &c. &c. with a well written letter from the President of the U. States to the King. Our informant was present when the articles were delivered by Capt. Finch, accompanied by his officers, the resident merchants, ship masters in port, &c. which were received by the King, in presence of his most distinguished chiefs. The ceremony of presentation was conducted with great propriety on the part of Capt. Finch, and reciprocated with equal courtesy, by the interesting young King, (about 17 or 18 years of age.)

Up to the time our informant left the Islands the utmost harmony prevailed, and a constant interchange of civilities was observed. While the Vincennes was preparing for sea, Captain Finch and and his officers occasionally visited different parts of the Island, to examine such natural curiosities as it affords, accompanied by the American and English Consuls, merchants, &c. The deportment of Capt. Finch and his officers was courteous and gentlemanly to all, and the assistance from the boats of the Vincennes in helping ships to enter the port of Oahu, (which is difficult of access,) was duly appreciated by the masters of a number of whale and merchant ships.

We regret that our informant could not procure a copy of the President's letter and the King's answer, both of which were to be printed the day after he sailed. The substance of the letter, however, was, that the President acknowledged the friendly treatment that our merchants there, and our seamen who occasionally touch for repairs and supplies, have received; and expressed sincere desires that nothing might transpire to interrupt the good understanding and harmony that now exist. —*Nantucket Inquirer.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Philadelphia Bible Society celebrated its anniversary last evening, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Spruce street. The Right Rev. Bishop White presided. The Rev. Dr. Janeway read the annual report; from which it was learned that the society had redeemed its pledge made in September, 1827, to supply, as far as practicable, every family in the state with a copy of the Bible; in doing which it had distributed 39,844 copies of the Scripture, at an expense of about $28,867 67. It has also given $1000 to the American Bible Society. The whole number of Bibles distributed by the society is 172,412. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, in support of resolutions consonant with the views of the society.—*U. S. Gazette, May* 6.

Steam Boat Explosion.—By four disasters of this kind which have occurred in the short space since steamboats began to run for the season, nearly a hundred lives have been lost—sixty in the Helen M'Gregor, three or four in the Huntress, nine in the Chief Justice Marshall, and fourteen in the Caledonia, besides those who will probably die of the injury received.

In the House of Representatives, May 4, a bill was reported, the object of which is to prevent accidents in steam boats, by providing, under certain penalties, for the strength and fitness of the machinery and boilers, and also for the employment of suitable engineers. At the same time the following resolution was reported and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to collect and communicate to this House, at the next session of Congress, such information (and report his views on the same) as, in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress, in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of boilers.

Canal Steam Boat.—The friends of our Canal, (and they certainly cannot be few,) will be pleased to learn, that the enterprise and nautical skill of our townsman, Capt. Guy C. Wheeler, are about to furnish one of the most important facilities to its navigation, in a *Steam Boat*—of convenient size and beautiful model, intended to ply as a passage and tow-boat between this place and Elizabeth City, (N. C.) She was launched from the yard of Mr. Murray, her constructer, in Portsmouth, on Saturday afternoon about five o'clock, and is very appropriately called "*The Lady of the Lake.*" The plan on which she is constructed is entirely new, her paddles being in the stern—her draft of water is very light, and she is in every respect adapted to expedite the movement of passage and freight boats through the canal. She glided into her destined element in beautiful style, prophetic we hope of her future usefulness and prosperity.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Liberia.—We are gratified to state that the brig Montgomery, Capt. Winberg, chartered by the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Philadelphia, sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday last, for Liberia, with a company of 70 emigrants, free people of color, on board. Of these, we understand, 30 were emancipated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia; 6 by T. S. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md.; 6 by Dr. Tilden, of Newton, Virginia; 3 by Mr. Pretlow, (a Quaker) of Southhampton county; 5 by G. W. Holcomb, of Lynchburgh; several others by different persons—the rest were free before.—Of these last, 12 were from near Lynchburgh; and 3, Brown, his wife and daughter, from this place. They are generally sober, industrious farmers and laborers, many of them pious, and two respectable preachers of the Baptist and Methodist Churches. We have no doubt they will prove a valuable reinforcement to the flourishing colony which they have gone to join; and we cordially wish them a good voyage, and all prosperity in their new country.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Visiters to West Point for 1830.

Hon. S. P. Carson, of North Carolina.
Rev. S. Findlay,* of Kentucky.
William W. Seaton, Esq. District of Columbia.
F. Smith, of Virginia.
General M. Stokes, of North Carolina.
Dr. F. Bache, of Pennsylvania.
William J. Anderson, of New York.
James Shannon, of Kentucky.
Rev. S. Steele,* of Kentucky.
Hon. John Rowan, of Kentucky.
J. M. Mason, Esq. of Virginia.
Judge J. Hall, of Illinois.
George M'Culloch, Esq. of New Jersey.
Dr. Wainwright, of New York.
John Townsend, Esq. of New York.

*These two gentlemen from Kentucky are appointed from Philadelphia, where they have been appointed to attend the clerical duties of their respective churches.

It is remarked in the Washington Banner that the decease of Mr. Tudor is the seventh instance of mortality which has attended our missions to South America. Mr. Graham, who succeeded Mr. Sumpter as Minister to Brazil, after a short residence at Rio de Janeiro, in 1820, lost his health, which induced him after less than two years absence to return home, where he found a grave soon after his arrival. Mr. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres, died in 1824, after a short residence in that country. Mr. Anderson, Minister to Columbia, died in 1826, on his way from Bogota to the Congress at Panama. Mr. Prevost, our informal diplomatic agent in Peru, residing there before our recognition of her independence, lost his life in that country in 1825. Mr. Cooley, our first Charge d' Affaires to Peru, died at Lima in 1828. Mr. West, appointed as his successor, died in February last, at Rio de Janeiro, on his way to Lima.

Sixty-six canal boats arrived at Albany on the 30th of April, and thirty-six on the first day of May, laden with flour, ashes, pork, lumber, glass, whiskey, and other articles; and on the first instant fifty boats laden with merchandise, were cleared for the west and north.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 7. O. H. Perry
7. Mountaineer
8. Nile
8. Paragon
8. Sylph
8. O'Hara
9. Citizen
9. Ruhamah
9. Messenger
10. Monticello
10. Talisman
10. Lark
12. Erie
12. Ruhamah

DEPARTED

May 8. Packet
8. O. H. Perry
10. Mountaineer
10. Paragon
10. Sylph
10. Ruhamah
11. Nile
11. Messenger
11. Whig
12. O'Hara
13. Citizen
13. Lark
13. Allegheny, for Franklin
13. Odd Fellow, for Brownsville.

☞ Three Steam Boats in port, waiting for freight.

Died,

On Sunday morning, the 2d inst. of pulmonary consumption, occasioned by an accidental occurrence, Mr. WILLIAM M. HEWEY, of Robinson township, in the 29th year of his age, after an illness of about eighteen months, which he bore with the greatest patience and Christian fortitude. He has left a wife and two children, together with an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, to deplore his loss.

The deceased was possessed of more than an ordinary share of endowments, strong and independent in his judgment, of increased wisdom and extended knowledge. His mind was well stored with that kind of useful matter which secures peace to the afflicted, and bids the sinner live. He was upright in his deportment, of good moral habits, and a most agreeable companion. Though his afflictions were long and severe, he manifested the most perfect resignation to his fate, and had every appearance of exercising those feelings which would secure his entrance at the "strait gate and narrow way that leads to life everlasting." —*Communicated.*

THE PITTSBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet on the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Lecture by Doctor Gazzam.
May 14. JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y.

☞SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

2, 23, 28, a Prize of $5,000, sold to a gentleman of Allegheny-town; 12, 27, 28, a Prize of $200, sold to a gentlemen of this city; beside several of $100, $60, $40, &c. sold at GREER'S Office.

DRAWING 7th Class Union Canal Lottery: 12, 27, 1, 53, 21, 2, 23, 28.
For Fortunate Numbers apply at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty. May 14.—3t.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having purchased from Pettigrew & Clayland their Drug establishment, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by them, a general assortment of DRUGS, &c. warranted of genuine quality. Physicians, merchants, and others, supplied at very reduced prices.

N. TROOST, Druggist,
No. 52 Market, corner of Third street.
Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830—w3t.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior
BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

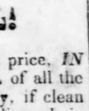
A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a young man formerly from the eastward, as a Book-Keeper or a Salesman in a store. He has been in the business for more than five years, and can speak German as well as English. Good recommendations can be given. A note directed to Z, through the Post Office, shall be attended to. May 14—2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of JESSE B. ROGERS & Co. lately doing business at Mount Vernon, Ohio, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The property and effects of said firm are transferred to the undersigned, who, together with Jesse B. Rogers, composed that firm. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to the undersigned, and all claims against the same will be paid by them.—April 21, 1830. WILLIAM HOGG,
JOHN HOGG.
May 14, 1830—3DD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Partnership, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, which heretofore existed between George Hutchinson and David Bain, is this day dissolved.—May 10, 1830.
GEORGE HUTCHINSON.
May 14, 1830.—3*

FOR SALE,



A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

WOOL! WOOL!

CASH FOR WOOL.—A liberal price, *IN CASH*, will be paid for WOOL of all the different grades, and in any quantity, if clean washed on the sheep's back, and delivered, in good order, at No. 101 Market street, Pittsburgh.
May 7—1F6t GEO. BREED.

FOSCARINI.—Just received, and for sale by *HOGAN & Co.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Foscarini, or the Patrician of Venice;* a novel, in two vols. All the late Novels for sale as above. May 11, 1830.—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Closey and Brady has been dissolved as of the first of January last, by mutual consent. Webb Closey is authorised to settle up all the business of the firm; and those who know themselves indebted, are requested to call and make immediate payment.

JAMES BRADY,
WEBB CLOSEY.
Pittsburgh, May 11.—3t.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get coustant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.
JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.

April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,
Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

MACHINE CARDS.

50 BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, just received, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders for filleting, and any description of Machine Cards, executed at very short notice.

Wool and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack Cards, Cast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Cleaners, by A. WAY & Co.
March 30—w8t. No. 47 Market street.

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.
April 6, 1830.—w3m

WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer the following prices for WOOL, well washed on the sheep's back, carefully delivered at their Woollen Factory, Fleecedale, Chartiers Creek, on the Steubenville Road, 4 miles from Pittsburgh.

Full Blood,	-	40 cents per lb.
3-4	-	31½ "
1-2	-	28 "
1-4	-	26 "
common,	-	24 "

Two-thirds will be paid in cash, on delivery; and deductions will be made if the wool be not well washed, and free of burs.
A. & J. MURPHY.
May 7.—w3t.

NEW STORE OF DRY GOODS
45 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

AT this new Dry Goods establishment, the subscribers offer for sale a great variety of seasonable Goods at retail, among which are superior Black Italian Lutestrings; Blue and Jet Black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlins, Marcilene, Satin, and Nankin Levantines; Black and colored Palmyreen; Green Worsted Barrege; Colored Cotepalys; Brown Batteste, and an elegant assortment of Cambric, Ginghams, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods; Damask Table Cloths; Diapers; 5-4 Irish Sheetings; Linens; Brown and White Drillings; Black Italian Lustrings; Rouen Cassimere; Beaverteen; Blue, White, and Yellow Nankeens; Blue, Black, Mixed, and Olive Brown BROADCLOTHS; with a general supply of Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and Hosiery, and almost every other article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, and at prices which cannot fail pleasing those who wish to buy good Goods.
S. P. CHURCH & Co.
Pittsburgh, April 23, 1830—w6t.

ACADEMY,

FOURTH STREET, NEAR FERRY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he intends to open an Academy, in the Room now occupied by Mr. Gurnsey, in Fourth street, near Ferry.

In his Academy will be taught, all the branches of useful knowledge, requisite for Mechanical or Mercantile pursuits, as well as those branches which qualify young gentlemen for College.

The length of time that he has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and the undivided and unremitting attention which he intends to give to the Pupils, will, he trusts, ensure, as he hopes to merit, public patronage.

JOHN WINTER.
March 26.—w3mo.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that he WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin,* of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.
March 23, 1830—tf.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street Pittsburgh. May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up.	3
Wyoming. - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts. American Eagles, ½ per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand:) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets
April 27, 1830.—tf

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.
March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15, 1829—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,
For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.

THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 191 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tf1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 26 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto
ON CONSIGNMENT.
1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.